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GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1837.

Scab on Sheep.

We hear complaints from various parts of the country of the prevalence of this disease among sheep during the present season, and inquiries have been made as to the best methods of cure or prevention. Various modes of cure have been given to the public in works devoted to agriculture, and some have been detailed in former volumes of this Journal, but as the number of sheep owners has greatly increased, and our list of subscribers is changing, we have thought we should be rendering farmers a service by collecting some of the best established methods of cure from various sources, and publishing them at this time.

One of the most celebrated recipes for the scab, and one which is extensively used among wool growers in Europe, is the mercurial ointment recommended by Sir Joseph Banks. The preparation is as follows: Take one pound of quicksilver, half a pound of Venice turpentine, half a pint of oil of turpentine, four pounds of hog's lard free from salt; let them be rubbed in a mortar till the quicksilver is thoroughly incorporated with the other ingredients. To be applied along the back on the skin in two lines on each side—in one down the shoulders and between the legs. In performing the operation the wool must be carefully divided, and the ointment rubbed on the skin. The operation not to be later than the middle of October. This ointment is generally effectual, but as in the case of the common unguentum of the shops, from which it does not materially differ, its use is always attended with some danger, and in cold wet weather is sometimes fatal.

Dr. Deane, in his work on agriculture, directs to have the sheep affected with the scab put by itself—the wool sheared off as far as the skin is affected, or feels hard to the touch; then wash with soap suds, and rubbed hard with a shoe brush to break the scab. Then apply an ointment made of a decoction of tobacco water, mixed with a third of lye of wood ashes, as much grease as this lye will dissolve, a small quantity of tar, and about an eighth of the whole mass of spirits of turpentine. This ointment is to be rubbed on the part affected, and for some little distance round it, at three different times, with an interval of three days between each washing.

Mr. James Cannings Fuller, a successful farmer of Skaneateles, gives the following as an effectual remedy: "Well boil one pound of tobacco in a gallon of beef brine or chamber-lye. After straining it, dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate, and add to it half a pint of each of spirits of turpentine and train oil; to be applied by irritating the diseased parts, and then pouring a portion from a bottle with a quill through the cork, and also by parting the wool from head to tail, and pouring such a quantity along as may cause some of it to run down the sides of the sheep, observing to keep the mixture incorporated by often shaking the bottle." Mr. Fuller remarks, that the best time to dress for scab is immediately after shearing, and that the application of this wash will destroy ticks and lice, and may be used at all times and under all circumstances.

The following method, which originated in England, has been received with considerable favor in this country, and has proved successful in many instances. If the season will admit of shearing, let the sheep be sheared at once, as nothing is so sure to effect a cure. If they cannot be sheared, they must be washed in strong soap suds, used with a flannel or brush; then turned into a clean pasture, and when well dried driven up again, and the irritated parts of the skin well wetted with lime water. The doing this three times, at two days' distance each, will generally effect a cure. But if it fail, the affected parts thus washed and cleansed must be anointed with a mixture of equal parts of tar and grease, and they will soon be perfectly well.

Mr. Tracy, in the Cultivator, describes his experience in this disease, having lost by it more than 100 sheep, or about half his flock, and the rest being more or less affected. After ineffectually trying various remedies, particularly the mercurial ointment, he succeeded in extirpating the disease by the tobacco wash. His mode of proceeding was in substance as follows: He bought 15 or 18 pounds of cheap tobacco, and made a strong decoction by boiling it in a large kettle; he then took a forty gallon cask with one head out, and placed a board to it in such a manner, that while the other end of the board rested on a fence higher than the cask, the liquor from the wool would run into the cask. The tobacco liquor was put into the cask hot, and when so cool as not to injure the sheep, a gill of spirits of turpentine was turned into it, and a sheep taken by the forelegs was put tail foremost into the liquor, care being taken that the whole should be immersed. If the head is ducked under, no injury will ensue. Then draw the sheep on to the board, let them drain a few minutes, and let them go. The gill of turpentine must be added for every twelve or fifteen sheep, as if put in all at once, the sheep first immersed would retain a greater part of it. After subjecting his sheep to this process, the disease disappeared, the sheep grew fat, and he had no more die. The lambs were dipped with the old ones, and it effectually destroyed all the ticks.

As a preventive, the tobacco wash would undoubtedly be effectual, and very cheap. Sheep that lie in clean pastures, free from wet, low land and noxious weeds, rarely are affected by the scab; and it has been supposed that the dripping of trees in wet seasons had a decided effect in producing the disease. Johnswort it is well known poisons sheep, and induces an eruption of the skin very similar, if not the scab itself. Mr. Fessenden was assured by an extensive sheep grower, that his mode of preventing disease among his flocks, was to place tar in the bottom of troughs provided for this purpose, and sprinkling salt over it once a week for the use of his sheep. The tar was renewed as often as the sheep used it up, and his flock had neither suffered from the worm in the head, or the scap, since he had adopted the system. We think the experiment well worth a trial, as tar seems to be a specific in most of the disorders to which sheep are subject.

If any of our farming friends are acquainted with any remedy for this disorder, more safe, cheap, and easy of application than those given above, they will confer a favor on us, and we presume on many of our readers, by communicating it for publication.

Education for the People—No. 1.

To a man who desires the extension of useful knowledge, and the improvement of his species, the efforts which have been, and are now making, to turn the attention of the public to those subjects which should form a part of the education of every man, furnish one of the most pleasing proofs that these great objects are now in a train of accomplishment.

Education has too long been considered as belonging only to an acquaintance with books; the study of nature, which to a man destined to a life of practical activity is of equal or greater importance, has been almost wholly overlooked; but there are indications in the expressions of public opinion that reach us from all parts of the country, that the error has been discovered, and that measures to correct it are now being devised.

Whatever system of education is proper—whatever means of instruction may be desired, all is within the power of the people; they have but to will, to demand, to act, and their wishes must be accomplished. The people should turn their attention to the subject; they should ascertain their wants, and carefully deliberate on the best methods of supplying them. That the course of the past in regard to the education of a republican people has been wrong, and such as was not adapted to a people eminently practical in their character, destined to govern themselves, and to follow out principles based on the doctrines of the most perfect equality, must be acknowledged by all who have witnessed its bearings, and carefully studied its results.

It is one of the boasts of the age that "the schoolmaster is abroad"—that knowledge is a kind of power which can create and perpetuate whatever is desirable in morals or government—and that knowledge, to be available, should be subservient to the purposes of utility. The age is an eminently practical one, and an education which shall be adapted to make a man a blessing to his fellows, and by laying broad and deep the foundations of mind, render him an honor to the race, must of necessity partake in a great measure of that character. The question of *cui bono*, or what is it good for, is asked respecting more things now than formerly; and though in education many things are undoubtedly beneficial, of which the immediate utility is hardly perceivable, still there is a tendency, and we think a justifiable one, to lessen the distance which has long separated the few from the many, not by lowering the former, but by elevating the latter. If the circle of studies pursued by the many must, from the want of time, be more circumscribed, by giving them a more elevated character of practical utility, this advantage, if it indeed be one, will be more effectually obviated, and the invidious distinctions which a liberal education has been considered by many as creating, will be done away.

To educate the mass of the people now as was done fifty or one hundred years since, or rather to leave them without an education embracing more than the simplest principles of learning, will never do. They require more—they need more; the tendrils of mind are anxiously seeking support, and if something substantial is not furnished them, they will cling to the frail and worthless: the multitude ask for food—shall they have nourishment or poison? "The march of mind was perhaps never more strongly marked, or more gratifying, than at present, yet the van does not progress; 'the movement' is confined to the heavy columns of the center and rear." The electric spark has touched the great mass of the people; to check its advances is impossible—to direct it is as important as it is simple and easy.

Ornithological Notices.

Cedar Bird, (*Bombycilla carolinensis* of Nuttall,) has this year repeated his visits in increased numbers, and with destructive effect to the early cherries and other sweet fruits of the season. It is but a few years since we first noticed this bird, and then only at considerable intervals; now it comes in flocks, and is one of the most annoying of birds. Unless some means of thinning its numbers, or preventing its attacks on the cherry and raspberry—and as yet nothing but lead seems to have produced any effect—can be devised, the cultivation of the early sweet varieties, and of course some of the richest, must be abandoned. Fortunately they do not like the common red Maydukes, or Black Morellos, and these mostly escape these depredators. Two years since, for the first time, we saw one of the nests of the cedar bird, but now they are becoming quite common in our orchards. In appearance it much resembles the nest of the kingbird, built of grass, and lined with wool; and all who are interested in the cultivation of fruit, as every farmer should be, will be careful not to let old or young escape when so discovered.

to plunder his fruit garden, or perpetuate the race. We are confident in this case the only remedy is a war of extermination, and partial as we are to the wild birds that come and go with the foliage of our groves, if the last cherry bird was in our possession, it would most assuredly go to the—cat.

Pigeon, (*Columba migratorius* of Wilson.) What has become of these beautiful inhabitants of our forests, that they are becoming so rare among us? Has the breaking up of their roosts, where millions used to congregate, so disarranged their domestic economy, that the result has been that of the confusion of languages at Babel—a universal scattering? We remember with something like feelings of regret, the clouds of these birds that used to assemble some thirty years since to feed on the red berried elder, or glean the harvest fields; and sometimes dream of those days, when with a half rotted Yankee net some fifty or sixty dozen could be taken in half a day, and not much thought of it afterwards. Some birds increase in the society of man, and seem to rejoice in his protection, but the passenger pigeon is not one of these—his home is in the forest, and though a few straggling ones may occasionally visit the cleared country, to be seen in his glory he must be sought in the unbroken woods of the far west.

Cliff Swallow—(*Hirundo fulva* of Audabon.) This bird, interesting for the short time that has intervened since it became comparatively domesticated, and like its kindred the barn swallow, sought the society and protection of man, is spreading over the country, and, a most welcome guest wherever it appears, establishing its colonies along our lakes and rivers, and through our fertile cultivated vallies. The swallow seems not to have attracted the notice of naturalists until it forsook the banks of the rivers, where it long built, and where, on the western tributaries of the Mississippi, from their mouth to their source in the Rocky Mountains, it still builds, for the habitation of man. More than thirty years since we saw the excavations made by this swallow in a high bluff, on a western branch of the Farmington River, Connecticut, and for quite a number of years a large colony of them has been established on the shore of Lake Ontario, near Sodus Bay. The swallow, in all its varieties, is one of the few birds that are never accused, or are guilty, of depredating on the labors of man; on the contrary, their cheerful twitter, their lively motions, their familiarity, and more than all, their indefatigable activity in lessening the myriads of flies and musquetoes that irritate and vex both man and beast, give them an abundant title to the gratitude and protection of man. We should as soon think of driving from our dwelling a long tried and trusty friend, as of disturbing a kingbird or swallow that showed a disposition to domociliate themselves on our premises; and the man who attempts to break up a colony of the cliff swallow, does not properly understand his interests, or adequately value the comfort of his domestic animals.

Foreign Extracts.

We have been favored by a friend with several numbers of the *Mark Lane Express and Agricultural Journal*, a London weekly paper, devoted almost exclusively to the Agricultural interest. Each number contains a weekly review of the British Corn Trade, with the prices of agricultural products, and notices of the state of the crops, in the several counties of England, with all similar intelligence from foreign countries, together with reports of markets, fairs, agricultural meetings, &c. We make the following extracts:

The Advantages of Agricultural Associations.

It is needless, in the present day, to advance any arguments for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages which Agriculture derives from the establishment of Agricultural Societies, Cattle Shows, Wool Markets, &c. The reciprocity of information which takes place by concentrating into one point the improvements of the surrounding neighborhood, and again spreading it abroad into other parts of the locality for the benefit of those who, but for opportunities so afforded, might long have remained ignorant of the advances making by their more talented and better informed, although perhaps not more industrious, brother farmers, is of the utmost value to those who seek to embrace every means of bettering their condition. There is no man who contemplates, the improvements which have taken place in the system of cultivation, in the qualities of stock, and in the make of agricultural implements, during the last fifty years, but will readily concede that the science of Agriculture is still capable of a degree of improvement which scarcely admits of our setting a limit to the amount of population for which the soil of the British Islands may be rendered capable of supplying food. Experience has shown that a call for manufactured goods to any amount may be answered by the manufacturers of Great Britain. It is true that two years since we heard of the manufacturers being so full of employment, that further orders could not be executed for six, or even more months. That circumstance did not arise, however, from the absolute incapability of means in the country to supply the demand, but from the demand coming so unexpectedly that time had not been allowed to prepare for it. Had the unfortunate derangement of the monetary system, under which we are now laboring, not taken place, the erection of manufactories, and of machinery capable of supplying the demand, would have gone on to an almost interminable extent. It is an increasing, but steady demand, which the manufacturer requires, and the same doctrine will apply to the Agriculturist. In our paper of this day we give reports of three interesting meetings, "The Devizes Wool Market Ordinary," "The Devon Agricultural Society," and "The celebration of the Anniversary of Chippenham Market." The meeting of the Devon Agricultural Society was the tenth from its establishment, and was numerously attended. The Chairman referred to some returns shewing the increased produce of cattle, sheep, and wool, as regards number and quantity in this county, as well as the improved weight of each animal, noticing a fact which perhaps may be unknown to some of our readers, namely, that in 1750 the average weight of each bullock slaughtered was 370lb., in 1831 the average was 800lb. each. So also of sheep, in the first period the average weight was only 28lbs. each, whilst in the latter they were 80lbs. each.

On the Management of Small Farms.

The ground must first be thoroughly drained; weeds must be destroyed; all cattle must be fed in the house or straw yard upon good food. Two successive crops of the same kind not to be taken.

It is evident, that a system of over-cropping with grain will extract *every kind* of nourishment from the soil, and leave it so that *it will not even yield grass*. This is the case with land which is left to *rest*, as it is called, by those who take three or four grain crops in succession, and the phrase is well supplied, for the land is really not fit *to do any thing*. The error of this class of persons is, that they turn the land to grass at the end in place of the beginning of their course. Had *grass-seed* been sown with the *first crop of grain*, there would have been a good crop of hay, and good after-grass, and the second crop of grain would have been as good as the first; and this is what ought to have been done by those whose land is not suited to clover, or who from poverty are not able to buy clover-seed; and even where *two* grain crops have been taken, it would be better to sow it with rye grass, which will yield a crop on very poor land, rather than to leave the ground to be possessed by weeds and such herbage as may naturally rise. The fact is, the last exhausting crop should only be put in upon that portion of the farm which is intended for potatoes, and other green crops, *the succeeding year*, which crops then give the manure to restore it to a productive state; and by this means there is no land at all lost by what is called *resting* it.

The place for manure should be so contrived as not to be exposed to any accumulation of rain-water; but should receive the contributions from the sewers of the house, stable, cow-house, &c. &c.

Great advantage of straight fences—the absurdity of keeping horses on small farms, and the superiority of spade husbandry; the formation of ridges; impropriety of selling straw off the farm. When you put tea into a tea-pot, and pour water on it 3 or 4 times, the strength all is gone, and your tea becomes *dead useless matter*. It is just so with your manure. It is too often placed in such situations that the rain water from the house and offices, and the drippings from the higher grounds, *all run thro' it*; thus every shower floods it day after day, carrying off always some part of the strength, until at length it is left as dead and as useless as the leaves thrown out of the tea pot. Surely no man in his senses will persist any longer in such gross mismanagement!

A combined and systematic plan on the part of that most influential olass—that of bailiffs or land-agents for promoting a taste for good farming and cottage gardening, including orchards, would be of immense benefit to the Principality at large.

Fly in Turneps.

To a quart of turnep seed add one ounce of brimstone finely powdered, putting both into a bottle large enough to afford room to shake them well together, for four or five days previous to sowing; keep the bottle well corked.

Wulmenston, Sussex, June 24, 1837.

Sir,—Last year, when the failure of turneps was very general, a farmer in this parish saved a large field of Swedes, which were nearly destroyed by the fly, by driving a flock of sheep over them, first up and down, and then across, which killed the fly, and the crop appeared to be destroyed, but after the first shower of rain the turneps appeared in great abundance, and it proved to be the best crop of Swedes in this neighborhood. If you think this information of any use you will give it a place in the Farmer's Journal.

A Leicester Hog Ram bred by Mr. Thomas Prickman, of Broadnymett Barton, North Tawton, was on Friday, the 12th inst., shorn, the Staple of the Wool being fifteen inches long, of excellent quality, and the fleece weighing 23¾, exclusive of the tail-docking, which had been previously taken off. The ram was the same day sold to Mr. Norrish, of Zeal, and is cousidered by competent judges to be more than 30 pounds per quarter.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

The Wheat Worm.

Messrs. Richards & Tracy,—As I live in a part of Vermont that is not good for raising corn, I have turned my attention to wheat. For a number of years I have raised from 100 to 150 bushels a year; but for two years past it has been considerably injured by the grain fly.

I have perused the two late articles respecting this insect with interest. I presume that few of our farmers know what this fly is. Although I have tried repeatedly to ascertain what fly it was, (some say one kind and some another,) I have not been able to ascertain till within a week.

I always supposed the egg or worm (I do not believe it undergoes any change from the time it is laid till it leaves the kernel, only it increases in size,) was laid in the kernel, and could not be discovered till some time after the blossoming of the wheat,—but having examined my wheat carefully in the bloom and before the heads fairly get out of the sheath, I can find worms in the heads plentifully wherever they work, whether in the bloom or just at the time the head makes its appearance. I find by examination that the maggot first makes its appearance between the buds [i. e. the green husk that contains the embroy kernel] and stalk. Take hold of the buds and the stalk, and gently open them so that the eye may have a fair view of that part of the stalk which was mostly covered by the buds, and you will discover the maggot, and sometimes a great number together, hardly discernable to the naked eye, and some of them in the act of making their way through the husk into the kernel. This led me to conclude that the fly must be very small to lay the egg in so small a place as between the stalk and kernel. Having examined a number of times in the day, I happened to be in the field just about sunset. To my astonishment I found a host of small flies, about the color of the maggot, (perhaps between a red and yellow,) busily engaged, going from one part of the head to another. Being so small, and their abdomen so slim, they would hang by their feet and work themselves into the place described to lay their nits. No one that has witnessed the operations of this fly can have any

doubt respecting it. I have showed them to my neighbors, and they were equally surprised with myself, but were fully convinced that this is the fly. It is not much larger than the maggot when it leaves the grain,—I should not think more than half as large as the common musquito.

I have examined a number of times in the day since, but can find the flies at work on the grain only at sunset. I think they can only be found on the grain about that time. I presume they would never be noticed at any other hour, but go into your grain carefull, and if you can find any weeds or grass, shake them slightly with the hand, and the flies will start from their hiding places. But at sunset you can find them plenty on the wheat-heads.

I have but two small pieces of wheat that I can find very many in, and those lie near a piece of stubble ground where I had wheat last year that was badly injured. This stubble ground was put down to grass. It has invariably happened that every year when I have had wheat near a piece that was stocked and on which I raised wheat the year before, the worms have been five times as numerous. I have had large pieces of wheat adjoining ground where I had wheat the year before, but the stubble being ploughed in, they have troubled me in such cases but little.

From these facts it appears to me that if farmers would raise wheat on no ground but such as they would plough after the crop, so as to cover the stubble, (or if the ground could be thoroughly burnt over,) soon we should cease to be troubled with the worm.

I have but very little doubt that the maggot leaves the kernel and lies on or very near the surface of the ground till the time arrives next season for it to appear; so that when the ground is ploughed, it buries them so deep that few ever find their way out.

As to lime and ashes, I am making the trial. I hope that it may be useful. What effect it will have I can not tell. Any effort that promises the least success should be made.

A YANKEE FARMER.

August 7.

We are greatly obliged to the author of the above. If he is correct, as we presume he is, in regard to the fly, the lime may probably be applied best a little earlier than has been recommended. The winter location of the insect is an important point, which we hope our correspondent will investigate. If he is right in this particular, the preventive measure that he suggests is of immense importance.

On the General Want of Economy in our Farming, and Especially in Feeding.

I am pleased to see your efforts for the improvement of poor old Virginia so well sustained by the patrons of the Register; and whilst it is doubted by some whether publications of such a character are indeed beneficial, it may not be amiss, in one who has experienced some of its advantages, to record his testimony in favor of your paper. Is it not to you, sir, a matter of astonishment, if any thing can excite that feeling in times like this, that a fair, and candid exhibition of facts, or even the show of sound theory, should produce on the mind of any reflecting man a tendency to err? Is this the natural effect of reason or philosopby? or, does the principle extend itself to all other matters of interest? If so, what advantage has the rational, over the irrational part of creation? Blind chance would be a safe and certain guide, (at least as much so,) to any useful discovery or invention as the most accurate calculations. To my mind there are many *pieces*, in your columns richly worth the subscription money for the volume. The importance of a due attention to the subject of manure, its managements, &c., as contained in several communications on that subject, can be properly estimated. He who reads such pieces, without receiving great benefit, must be blind not only to good reason and common sense, but also to his own interest and prosperity. The communications on canalling, draining, &c., are well worth an attentive perusal. Those persons who are owners of large mill ponds, or extensive swamps, might by an application of the principles there laid down, add not only to the sum of human happiness by removing perhaps the greatest cause of disease in their immediate neighborhood, but, at the same, increase the wealth and happiness of those they may leave behind, to the latest generation. Several communications on the effect of plaster of Paris on tobacco, are of a highly valuable character; and many other valuable communicatcns might be named, if circumstances required it. A gentleman of my acquaintance remarked to me not long since, that the communication signed 'Lawrence,' had been of more value to him than three times his subscription. But sir, you had as well talk of Jack without ears as to persuade some men of some things; and I now beg your indulgence whilst your attention is directed to the following hints, facts, opinions, or whatever you may please to call them.

I do verily believe that many of our good people, by negligence and inattention, waste as much food as is actually necessary to supply the real wants of life. This notion, may perhaps, be considered by some as wild and extravagant; but, certain it is, an immense deal is wasted on our best regulated farms. Go, for instance, to the best managed stable in your neighborhood, ten to one if the truth of the remark does not prove itself on first sight. Go to the farm of one who is called a "right snug fellow," and how is the manure preserved? Is it on a level surface, or, as some would say, a *center sink?* No, sir, three times out of five you will see the better part, the *very essence itself*, going in a sluice down the hill, to where it can be of no use whatever. Look what a scene of waste and negligence is presented throughout the yard—gates without latches—fences down—stable doors swinging by one hinge, or propped up with a fence rail—hay, oats and fodder, scattered every where—horses, cows, hogs, perhaps sheep and all, jumbled up together—some with one eye—some with none—some hobbling about on three legs—others scarcely able to get along on four. Now, how can you expect men to get along under such a system as this? Look at the farm pens; why all this waste of tops, straw, shucks, &c.?—the whole pen nearly knee deep in mud and mire, instead of a good, soft, clean bed of leaves. Perhaps, in some more private part of the field, you may see carcasses of old cows dragged out for the purpose of testing the value of *bone* manure. Ask what is the matter, or cause of this, and you are told at once—"*Why, sir, she lost her cud; or, died with hollow horn.*"—Shall I invite attention to the hog pen? In truth, sir, very little is to be seen there; here and there you will find a few scattering cobs rolled and rooted about in mud until they are as sleek and hard as the feeder's casket handle. May be, by standing a while, you will see a long, thin, lean-sided something, reeling from right to left, and making his way, with stupid eye and cautious step, to the pen, or, rather, to the next sapling, already rubbed as smooth and sleek as a ramrod. Ask what is the matter, and you will find the answer ready made—*Why, sir, the lice have nearly destroyed my stock of hogs!*" Now, did you ever know a fat cow to "loose her cud," or die with hollow horn, or a thrifty corn-fed hog to reel from lice? Go into the corn field. What waste! the best spots covered with briers and bushes, or lost in water—many places have no corn at all; but hog tracks without number. Examine, if you please the stacks of wheat, oats or hay—some wet—some rotten—much wasted on the ground. Ask what is the matter, and I will venture the answer is—"I told the head man so and so:" when if facts could be known, the poor man, after telling "so and so," never *went to see;* and, in all probability, his neighbors' cows and horses destroyed the stacks—thus "one man soweth, and another reapeth."

Horses, beyond all doubt, may be kept in good working order, throughout the year, on the usual allowance of oats and hay, with only one half the usual quantity of corn, (ten ears being the number generally given at each feed.) I have only given from four to five ears of corn, at each feed, with the usual quantity of rough food, for years successively; and, indeed, for several months in the year, we give no corn at all. But, no man can keep his horses in good order, for any length of time, without bestowing *personal attention* to the subject, whether he feeds on a full allowance of corn or not. The practice of filling the racks with more hay, or food of any kind than the horse will consume at one feed, is not only injurious, but wasteful. We are too apt to think, if the rack is full, the horse cannot suffer; and in this way, we often find a poor horse standing at a full rack. In regard to colts, calves, &c., much food is also wasted. They may be sufficiently well kept on [illegible] grounds or meadow land, without the aid of *extra feeding*—that is, when the ground is not covered with ice or snow. The winter of '36, was, as you know a very hard one. I then wintered six or seven colts and several calves on a piece of meadow land containing fifteen or twenty acres, and that not very well set with grass. My colts, however, became poor—very poor; and I could say with Pharao—"Behold, seven other kine came up, poor and very ill-favored, and lean fleshed—such as I never saw in all the land of Egypt for badness." But this, no doubt, was the consequence of my own negligence in not having a suitable shelter to protect them from bad weather. So, sir, you see I am as ready with an excuse for my poor colts, as some are for their poor cows and hogs. My colts and calves, managed in the same way last winter, but sheltered looked tolerably well—sufficiently so, at least, for the *scrub breed;* and I am well acquainted with a gentleman of much observation, who has pursued this plan successfully for years.—*Farmer's Register.*

From the Cultivator.

The moisture in the soil influences its temperature; and the manner in which it is distributed through, or combined with, the eart hy materials, is of great importance to the nutriment of the plant. If water is too strongly attracted by the earths, [as by clay,] it will not be absorbed by the roots of plants; if it is in too great quantity, or too loosely united to them, [as in sands,] it tends to injure or destroy the fibrous parts of the roots.—*Davy.* Thus good soils contain clay, sand and lime.

Absorbent properties of soils.—The power of the soil to absorb water, by cohesive attraction, depends in a great measure upon the state of division of its parts; the more divided they are, the greater is their absorbent power.—*Ib.* Hence the benefit of frequently pulverizing the surface among hoed or drilled crops, of thorough ploughing, and of pulverizing with the harrrow and roller, to avert the effects of drouth.

The power of soils to absorb moisture from air, is much connected with fertility. When the power is great, [as in those that have a due mixture of sand, finely divided clay, and carbonate of lime, with some humus, and which are kept so loose and light as to be permeable to atmospheric air,] the plant is supplied with moisture in dry seasons; and the effect of evaporation in the day is counteracted by the absorption of aqueous vapor from the atmosphere by the interior parts of the soil during the day, and by both the exterior and interior during the night.—*Davy.*

Cutting Bushes.

This month is generally considered by farmers the best suited for cutting bushes with a view to destroy them; and the period of the full moon in August has long been thought by many practical and observing men, as being the time when destruction by the scythe is more sure than at any other season of the year. We once endeavored to explain the why and the wherefore of it, but brought down a host of *anti-theories*, upon our own rationale, and it will be recollected that we wrestled in theory with sundry of our correspondents, but elicited no *facts* on either side. Now we wish that some of our observing friends who have the time and the means to experimant upon the subject, would do it. By cutting a portion of their bushes once per week, noting carefully the time and circumstances, and watching and making known the results, they will lay us all under obligations to them, and settle a question which is at present much involved in doubt and obscurity. At any rate, those who have bushes to cut, had better do it this month, for according to what we do know upon the subject as yet, it is the best month in the year for doing it.—*Maine Farmer.*

Preserving tools from Rust.

A very careful economical gardener informs us that he preserves his tools by putting on them a small quantity of paint when he has done using them for the saason—no matter as to the kind of paint. One good brush full is sufficient for several small tools. In the summer he keeps his tools from rust by frequent use. He now has tools in good condition that have been in use 33 years.—*Yankee Farmer.*

Choice Collection of Fruit.

PEACH.

The first forty varieties are freestones, the last fourteen pavies or clingstones.

1. White Nutmeg, *Avant Peche Blanche.*—Fruit small, round, and of white color; juice sugary and musky; esteemed for being the first sort ripe.—July.

2. Early Orange, *Yellow rare ripe, Yellow Malacotan.*—Fruit under a medium size, inclining to the oval shape, apex full, with a small tip; skin greenish yellow; flesh a fine yellow, juice rich and sweet, but not plentiful. There are several varieties under the same name, some of which are inferior to the true Orange Peach.

3. Green Nutmeg, *Early Anne.*—This variety is said to have originated in Berkshire, England. The fruit is of a round form; color yellowish green, tinged with red; pulp melting, juicy, and of very pleasant flavor; the tree is a good bearer, and the fruit ripens early in August. Murray's Early Anne is a variety raised from the seed of this.

4. Neil's Early Purple, *Early Purple of Miller, Johnson's Purple Avant, Padley's Early Purple, Veritable Pourpree Hatire, Peche du Vin.*—One of the most beautiful of peaches; of largest size, and of a fine deep red and purplish color; it ripens in the middle of August; flesh melting, juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; an excellent fruit.

5. Montaubon.—Fruit round, of medium size; color dark red, approaching to purple next the sun, but of yellowish green on the other side; flesh tender, melting, rich, juicy, and of pleasant flavor; ripens in August.

6. Sweet Water, *Early Sweet Water.*—This variety is said to have originated at Flushing; its form is round, and its color whitish green at maturity, which is early in August; the flesh is very tender, melting, rich and juicy.

7. Brevoort's Seedling Melter.—A superior peach, raised by Henry Brevoort, Esq., of New York; skin of a dingy white color, tinged with red; flesh white, firm, rich, and sugary; ripe by the middle of August.

8. Petite Mignonne, *Double de Troyes, Peche de Troyes, Mignonette.*—The tree is of feeble growth, but productive; skin downy, pale yellow, but red next the sun; flesh melting, juice abundant, and of fine flavor; ripens in August.

9. Emperor of Russia, *Serrated leaf or Unique.*—The tree is of medium vigor, but the young wood is said to be subject to mildew; the fruit, which ripens early in August, is deeply cleft, one half of it projecting considerably beyond the other; the flavor of the flesh is very good. This sort originated in New Jersey twenty years ago, and all the stones of this fruit are said to produce plants with jagged leaves.

10. Washington Peach.—A first rate peach; color a pale yellow in the shade, but dark red next the sun; flesh very juicy and delicious; ripens towards the end of August.

11. Madeleine de Courson, *Madeleine Rouge, Rouge Paysanne, Red Magdalen of Miller.*—An excellent fruit, of large size, and fine red color; ripens at the end of August; flesh firm, white, very red at the stone; sugary and very rich.

12. Double Montagne.—A beautiful and excellent peach of middle size; skin greenish white, but soft red, marbled with a deeper red next the sun; flesh melting; juice plentiful and highly flavored; ripe in August.

13. Spring Grove.—A medium sized fruit; of a globular form; greenish yellow, but bright crimson next the sun; pulp juicy, rich, and highly flavored; ripens in August.

14. White Magdalen.—Fruit rather large and round, slightly striped with red, and of a yellowish white color; it ripens in August: flesh white, fine, melting, and pretty high flavored.

15. Belle Chevereuse.—Fruit medium size, oblong form, and of a red and yellow color; it ripens in the end of August: the pulp is rich, juicy, and sugary; tree a good bearer, and the fruit highly esteemed.

16. Malta, *Peche Malte, Belle de Paris, Malte de Normandie.*—Fruit above the medium size: pale yellowish green; marbled with purplish red; flesh yellowish, juicy, rich, vinous, and of superior flavor; ripens at the end of August.

17. Acton Scott.—Fruit below the medium size; color pale yellow, but bright red, and marbled next the sun; flesh melting, juicy, and pretty good.

18. Royal Kensington.—Fruit of a high red and yellow color; flesh rich and juicy when at maturity, which is early in September a first rate peach.

19. Noblesse.—The tree is of a vigorous growth, and very productive; fruit large, and of a pale red color; pulp juicy, rich, and melting, when at maturity, which is early in September.

20. Van Zandt's Superb, *Waxen Rare ripe.*—This variety originated with Mr. Van Zandt, of Flushing; its skin is smooth, somewhat mottled, and of a beautiful waxen appearance; flesh melting and of excellent flavor.

21. Grosse Mignon, *Veloutee de Merlet, Grimwood's Royal George, Large French Mignon, Vineuse.*—One of the most beautiful and delicious varieties in cultivation. The fruit is large, of a beautiful red or rose color, and greenish yellow; pulp tender, juicy and high flavored when in perfection, which is early in September.

22. Bellegarde, *Galande, Violette Hative, Noire de Montreuil.*—The tree is vigorous and productive; fruit medium size, much colored, and almost black; flesh firm, saccharine and juicy; a first rate fruit.

23. George the Fourth.—An excellent peach, of medium size and globular shape; of pale yellow color in the shade, and dark red next the sun; flesh yellow, but red at the stone from which it separates; a fruit of very superior flavor when at maturity, which is early in September; it originated in the garden of Mr. Gill, Broad-street, New-York.

24. Double Swalsh.—Fruit middle sized, ovate; skin pale yellow, but bright deep red next the sun; flesh soft, melting and juicy; an excellent peach: ripe early in September.

25. Belle de Vitry.—A large fruit, of fine red color next the sun, on the opposite side a yellowish white; form globular; flesh white, stained with red at the stone; melting, juicy, sweet, vinous and excellent; ripe in September.

26. Bourdine.—*Bourdin Narbonne.*—The fruit is large, round, sometimes a point at its summit; deep red next the sun; flesh melting, sweet and vinous; in perfection by the middle of September; a first rate peach.

27. Rambouillet, *Rambullion.*—The fruit is of rather large size and oval form, with a deep sature; it is of a fine red next the sun, and yellowish on the shaded side; flesh bright yellow, melting, with rich and vinous juice; it ripens in September.

28. Smooth Leaved Royal George.—This is considered by Lindley as a superior variety: fruit above the middle size, globular, depressed: skin yellowish white, but of a beautiful red or carmine color next the sun: flesh melting: juice plentiful, and of a high vinous flavor; ripens at the end of August.

29. Rosanna, *Alberge Jaune, Peche Jaune Rosanne, St. Laurent Jaune, Yellow Alberge, Petite Rousanne.*—A middle sized, globular fruit, of a yellow color, but next the sun deep red at maturity: a deep sature extends from summit to base: flesh melting, juicy, rich, sweet, vinous and excellent: at perfection in September.

30. Royal George Mignonne.—A superior fruit, of globular form: its color yellow and deep red: flesh melting, juicy, saccharine, vinous and most excellent: ripe in September.

31. White Blossom, *Willow Peach, White Blossomed Incomparable.*—This variety originated on Long Island: the fruit is perfectly white, of an oval form and handsome appearance: the flesh is also white, melting, juicy and pleasant; it is much used for preserves when not over ripe, and is at full maturity in September.

32. Red Cheek Malactune, *Yellow Malagaton, Alberge Incomparable.*—This variety originated at the Flushing Nursery: the fruit is of large size and oval form; its color is yellow, with a red cheek on the sunny side: the flesh is also yellow, melting, rich, juicy and luscious. There is another variety of this fruit, which originated at Mr. Poll's, of New York, said to be very productive, and of excellent quality: ripens in September.

33. Neivette, *Velontee Tardive.*—Fruit large, a little oblong, downy, green in the shade, and deep red next the sun: flesh firm, saccharine and high flavored: ripens towards the end of September.

34. Late Admirable, *Royale Royal Bourdine.*—Fruit large roundish, inclining to oblong: sature deeply impressed along one side, having the flesh swelling boldly and equally on both sides, with a slight impression on the summit: skin downy, of pale green color, streaked with dull tawny red: flesh white, delicate, melting, juicy and high flavored: a "magnificent peach," ripening in September. Mr. Prince has the *Teton de Venus* under this head as a synonyme; but it is generally considered as a distinct variety. Mr. Kenrick says, that there are two or three varieties named Teton de Venus.

35. President.—This variety originated at Bedford, on Long Island. It is rich, melting, juicy fruit, ripening in September; it is of large size, roundish, with a shallow sature; skin very downy, dull red next the sun, pale yellowish green in the shade: a first rate peach.

36. Hoffman's Pound.—This fruit is by some called the *Morrisania*, from its having been first obtained by Mr. Floy, from Governor Morris; but it originated with Martin Hoffman, Esq. of New York. The fruit is very large, weighing from twelve to fourteen ounces; very juicy and delicious, parting from the stone; greatly esteemed from its ripening late, about the middle of October.

37. Monstrous Lemon, *Largest Lemon.*—This variety was first discovered in the garden of Mr. Tiebout, of York Island: the fruit is of the largest size, and in the gardens of two persons in New York, has weighed seventeen ounces, as stated by Mr. Prince. He says the tree does not bear well; unless the situation is a sheltered one; the fruit is late in ripening.

38. Heath Freestone, *Kenrick's Heath.*—This variety was first obtained from the late General Heath, of Roxbury, near Boston. The fruit is very large, oblong and beautiful; frequently weighing half a pound: color pale yellowish green, with crimson or violet next the sun; its flesh is melting, juicy, rich, vinous, agreeably acid and good; ripens in October.

39. Morris's Red Freestone, *Red Rare Ripe.* Fruit nearly round, of large size, apex a little sunken, skin greenish white, with red cheek; flesh whitish and melting. Ripe towards the end of August and September.

40. Morris's White Freestone, *White Rare Ripe, Philadelphia Freestone.*—Fruit large and inclining to the oval form, sature even, but not deep; apex a little sunken; flesh white, or rather yellowish; juice rich and sweet. Ripe towards the end of September.

41. Heath, *Heath's Clingstone.*—Mr. Prince says, that the original tree of this variety was discovered growing wild on the farm of the late Judge Willet, of Flushing, and took its name from its being found in a barren field. The fruit is very large, of oval or oblong form; the skin is white; the flesh is peculiarly rich and high flavored, tender, melting, and juicy. There is another variety mentioned by Mr. Kenrick, and called by the same name, stated by Mr. Coxe to have been raised from a stone brought by Mr. Heath from the Mediterranean.

42. Early Newington, *Smith's Newington, New York Early Newington.*—A much esteemed fruit; its color in the shade is white, but next the sun red; its form is globular; its flesh is juicy, rich and high flavored. The tree is productive, and the fruit matures in August and September.

43. Pavie Admirable, *Incomparable.*—Fruit large, roundish; skin pale yellow, shaded with scarlet or deep crimson next the sun; flesh pale yellow, juice sugary and well flavored.

44. Lemon Clingstone, *Pine Apple, or Kennedy's Lemon.*—The fruit is rather large, oblong; color, in the shade deep yellow, but of a dark red next the sun; the flesh is yellow, rich vinous, a little acid.

45. Prince's Blood Clingstone, *Blood Clingstone, Claret Clingstone.*—The fruit is oval, and of a large size; the skin is of a dark purplish color, and very downy; the flesh is of a crimson or purplish tint; suited for preserves and pickles.

46. Monstrous Pavie or Pompoone, *Gros Molecoton, Gros Persique Rouge.*—Fruit very large and round, downy, of a fine red, and greenish white

color; flesh white, deep red at the stone, juicy and vinous, excellent for preserving; tree a good bearer.

47. Old Newington.—The fruit is large and globular, of a fine bright red and pale yellow color; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, rich sweet, and well flavored, very productive.

48. Diana.—A large oblong peach; color white in the shade, but red next the sun; flesh very juicy and delicious.

49. Pavie Magdaleine, *Havie Blanc, Malecoton, Myrecoton, Persique a Gros Fruit Blanc.*—The fruit is large and downy; white in the shade, and red next the sun; flesh white, fine, melting, and of an agreeable musky flavor.

50. Hoyte's Lemon Clingstone.—This fruit is of the largest size; of a clear golden yellow in the shade, but bright red next the sun; its form resembles a lemon, and some have weighed twelve ounces; its flesh is firm, and is at maturity in New York by the end of September.

51. Yellow Alberge Clingstone, *Sersais d' Angoumois, Pavie Jaun, Persecque Jaune.*—Fruit of fine size and beautiful form; the skin is velvety yellow where shaded, and speckled with reddish points; the flesh is firm, rather dry, and almost breaking; its color is yellow. It is deemed an excellent fruit.

52. Catharine.—Fruit large, round, variable; color a beautiful red next the sun, marbled and dashed with darker shades; pale yellow in the shade; flesh very white, tinged with yellow; juice abundant, and of very rich and sweet flavor; tree a good bearer.

53. New-York White Clingstone, *Williamson's New-York.*—Fruit large, round, with a pointed apex; skin white, tinged with rose; flesh yellow, melting or soft, but adhering close to the stone; juice very plentiful, sweet, luscious, and high flavored.—Ripe in September.

54. Braddick's North American, *or, American Clingstone.*—Fruit middle sized; skin pale yellow, tinged with red; flesh pale yellow, quite to the stone, to which it firmly adheres; juice plentiful and good. Ripe in September.—*Bridgeman.*

The Road Laws.

Mr. Editor—I think the time has arrived when we should call the attention of the public to the vast importance of altering our highway laws, in such a way that the people will obey them: as they now are they are no more regarded than the law prohibiting the circulation of small bills. I now write you for the purpose of arousing those who are capable of writing on this subject, and calling the attention of the people of this county, to the importance of petitioning the next legislature for an alteration of the road laws. I would like to have the road laws of this county so altered, that in any of the towns where a majority of the tax-payers shall vote for it, at some meeting, the whole of the road tax shall be paid in money, at the rate of 37½ or 50 cts. per day, in the place of labor as they are now taxed.

Sir, I feel confident that if any towns should adopt this plan, they never would return to the old way, but would continue improving their roads under the money tax, and in a few years those towns that adopt this plan, will have better roads than they could have had under the old plan in 20 years; and for this reason, that as the law now stands it is every body's business, and as the old adage is, that "is nobody's business." We cannot travel a half a mile in any direction but we find bad roads; and even at this season of the year, when the law says that "pathmasters shall do two thirds of their labor or work, and cut the obnoxious weeds, by the 1st of July." Now I would be pleased to know if there are 10 districts in the county that have fulfilled the law; I know that the pathmasters are responsible to the Commissioners of Highways; but what does that amount to when we all feel as we now do on the subject of highways. Go to the commissioner and he will send you to the pathmaster, and he will say "it shall be attended to," and that will be the last of it—thus most of the roads are neglected until they get so bad no person can travel them, when through the exertions of some 2 or 3 individuals, they are "patched up" for the present by the pathmaster, and frequently so late in the fall that they are almost impassable during the winter. Now why is this? it is because we dislike to complain of our pathmaster or commissioner, perhaps he is our neighbor, and to compel him to do justice to the public will require more time than anyone is willing to give to such business; and the private business of the pathmaster generally requires his whole attention, exclusive of repairing the roads as he should do. You will find that their *subjects* who are to work out their taxes on the road are never ready, (for more reasons than I now have time to name,) and if they undertake to work, what does it amount to? why 25 cts. in money, in lieu of each day's work, will procure more labor, and keep the roads in better repair than they are now, under the present system. We all know what amount of labor, constitute's a day's work on the road, and besides the tools and teams which are allowed as labor, men do not work one half of the time. This custom has become so general that a hired man considers it a holiday to work on the road, as he knows the practice is to work not more than half the day. There are some exceptions to what I have stated as regards working. When a man first locates himself in a place he has pride enough to do justice to the highways, but soon looses that pride, from the fact that all around him pay so little attention to the law on that subject; and he soon becomes like one of them, and his work, like theirs, amounts to but little.

I shall not at this time state to you the advantages of a good road over a poor one, or the advantages we shall possess by paying money in the place of labor; nor shall I explain the way in which I would spend the money so taxed; or the miserable manner in which labor is now performed if done at all. All who read this article are requested to examine the roads and bridges over which they may pass, and see what a poor condition they are in. I think when the good people of this county examine this subject, after due reflection, some alteration for the better will be asked for at the next setting of the Legislature. I feel confident that we can have much better roads at one half the expense, if we act in concert in this matter and raise money in the place of labor; when we pay money for any object, we have a desire to know what is done with it, and to know that it is employed to our advantage, but as the road law now is, we all seek for the most easy way to get rid of the work, and to do what little we are obliged to do at such times as will suit our own convenience best, regardless alike of the condition of the roads and the best time for working them.

Livingston Reg.] Farmer.

From the Silk Grower & Agriculturist.

Manures are the Philosopher's Stone to the farmer, and to make, preserve and judiciously apply them, is an important branch to which the attention of every agriculturist ought to be constantly directed. It should be his first care to procure as much as he possibly can, and his second care to preserve from what he accumulates. To these two points farmers cannot bestow too much attention—every acquisition of the one or improvement in the other adds so much to his capital, and gives him more than a hundred per cent interest. The price set upon manure in this country is as yet far from being adequate to its real value. Those who live in situations where it can be purchased cannot apply their money to better advantage.

The amount collected by the majority of our farmers is small to what it might be by suitable exertion. It is frequently suffered to remain in situations where it is washed off into brooks and ponds or uncultivated lands, where it is entirely lost. It is more frequently permitted to remain in other more *secure* situations as is thought, and poison the atmosphere with its *fragrance* to the no small annoyance of society, and to the starvation of the plants in the vicinity to which its proper application would be grateful.

The best methods of preserving this real article is worthy of attentive inquiry.

1st. The barn-yard should be dishing so as to retain all the liquid manure, and unless already on an impermeable soil, should be paved with clay—and should be so located as to be secure from wash more than the quantity of water which must necessarily fall to the ground.

2d. A supply of litter, such as worthless vegetables, straw, brakes, turf, mud, and rich earth from the way side, should be provided to absorb all juices of the yard and the gases evolved by fermentation.

3d. Window heaps should be defended from the rain and sun by a roof, and in general, should be spread upon the ground in the spring, and ploughed in.

4th. Cattle should be kept in the yard in the winter season, and as many yarded during the summer as can be convenient.

5th. What manure necessarily accumulates upon the fields should be gathered up or knocked in pieces, according to the old custom, in the spring, with a suitable mallet, by a lazy boy.

6th. The hog-yard should be tightly enclosed, and furnished with an abundant supply of materials which the occupants will convert into the best of manure and ask you nothing for it. Lazy as they are, they may be made to work out at least half their living without ever mistrusting it. It has been thought by some that they might be so managed as to pay the whole expense of their keeping.

Thus much for the *preservation* of manures. Next let every farmer examine his farm to see if there be not some mine of wealth in shape of a marl bed, or lime bed, or at least if there be not an accumulation some where of decayed vegetables, or some ingredients of soil in which his cultivated fields are deficient. It is believed there are few farms that have not some advantages of this kind—some quagmire perhaps which may prove the *making* of the farm. Vegetation draws her stores from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and there are no definable limits to her improvement. Our soil instead of becoming less and less fruitful, and is the mistaken opinion of some, may, by a proper cultivation, be made more and more prolific. Our earth contains the materials necessary to make her surface a garden. All that is wanting is the *diligent hand* and the *intelligent head*, to make her plains and valleys, her hills and dales thick with herbage, and wave with the golden grain.

Cincinnatus.

Keene, August, 1837.

Training Oxen.

Oxen may be trained to the draught, by putting a broad strap round their necks, and fastening one end to a large log of wood; permit the ox to drag it about as he feeds in his pasture before he is put in harness, and his docility will be much forwarded.

Besides learning to draw forward, oxen should be taught how to back. When they are well broken to the draught, let them be placed with the cart where the land is descending in a small degree. In this situation they will soon learn with care to back it. Let them then be placed on level ground, and exercised there. After this they may be learned to back up ground a little rising. Thus far there must be no load in the cart. When they have learnt to stand up to the tongue as they ought, and back an empty cart, a small weight may be put into it, or they may be taken where the land rises faster, which will answer the same purpose. Thus in a few days, they can be learned to back well and know how to do it, which by a little use afterwards they will never forget. This may appear of little consequence to some but when it is remembered how frequently we want to back a load when we are at work with our cattle, and how commodious it is to have them back well, why should we not learn them for the time when we want them to lay out their strength. Besides, it saves the animals many hard blows, and much vexation to the teamster. Oxen cannot be considered well broken, until they will back with ease; and their value is thereby greatly increased.

If they have contracted the habit of pushing or hauling against each other, let them be turned out to feed in the yoke, and they will learn to move in concert.—*Practical Farmer.*

Weevil, or Worm, in Wheat.

We have noticed in papers from various sections of the country, accounts of the prevalence of this insect, and expressions of alarm that it might prove a serious injury to the crops. A writer in the Maine Farmer states that he has just examined a field of wheat, which he sowed over with lime, soon after it headed out, and found innumerable flies going up and down on the straw and the beards of the grain, to the almost total destruction of the crop. He has also examined other fields, some sowed with lime and others not, and finds them all in a condition similar to his own. From these facts he comes to the conclusion that the sowing of lime or ashes on wheat to preserve it from the depredations of these

insects is far from being a sure preventive. Annexed is a part of his communication:—

I examined a field of wheat a few days since, belonging to a friend who is much in favor of the "old tin pan system," or rather the system of sifting the seed through a wire seive, or an old tin pan prepared for the purpose, in order to separate the eggs of the fly from the wheat. The gentleman to whom I refer, sifted, and sifted, last spring, until he shook his arms almost from his shoulders, and he was confidently counting on his hundreds of bushels of good clean wheat, free entirely from the weevils, and his neighbors' wheat cut off through their neglect to sift their seed; but lo! his wheat is as much injured as his neighbors'; this system is all moonshine.

I believe we do not understand the nature or habits of this fly—we must rub all out and begin anew—and now is the time to learn, while he is here with is,a living evidence of his existence. There is an opinion prevailing among farmers, that the fly lays the egg by the side of the clevel of wheat, and the egg hatches there and the maggot commences eating the flour of the clevel as soon as he is hatched, and continues to eat till their is nothing but the hull left. This is a mistake. The weevils do not eat the flour of the wheat, and I challenge any one to show that he ever does so much as to make an incision through the hull.

The fly that deposites the egg is a very small brownish fly,and I believe deposites its egg in the crevice of the hull that surrounds the kernel or clevel of wheat, but it remains there a short time only before it hatches, and then the maggot finds its way down in the hull to the clevel of wheat. At this stage he is extremely small, neither the egg nor the maggot can hardly be discerned by tho naked eye. The maggot is very active at this stage, and feeds on the pulp that surrounds the green clevel of the grain. It remains in this state but a few days, and then changes to a chrysalis, when he is generally deposited at the bottom of the hull that surrounds the clevel, or on the sides of the clevel. He is seen in this stage long before the grain is ripe, and after the grain is ripe, and I have also seen him in this state in midwinter, and I presume he remains thus till the warmth of another spring brings him out a fly, prepared to go the round again.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Farmer & Gardener.

A Valuable Experiment.

To produce the greatest result from labor bestowed, is a correct object to have in view by the farmer.

To manure my land then, the most *effectually*, which includes preserving to the land, all the *strength*, or valuable properties of the manure, and with the least labor, or more correctly speaking, by the most judicious application of that labor, was the object I kept steadily in view. Through the aid of your useful paper, *to those who will read* it, and with the help of some others, I put myself in possession of almost all the plans adopted by the most judicious agriculturists of our country. This advantage I readily secured to myself by substituting the *half pint* business, and some other equally absurd customs, for about *ten* of the best agricultural periodicals of the country, and found after all, that *I had something left.* By a little exercise of arithmetic you will see that this is entirely feasible—and although I *swallow* on the arrival of the mail, the *contents of your paper*, and others, with greater gout, and thereby "get the worth of my money," yet I *swallow* that worth with infinitely less *heart burning* than formerly. A gill is the allowance per diem, for the *common* soldier *in the army*,—a *half pint* does not suffice for the most *common gentleman out* of it, who permits himself to adopt the common rates of a moderate "*bon vivant.*"

I became perfectly acquainted with the application of *long* and *short*, *well-rotted* and *new-made*, manure,—the *time* and *mode* of application, as also the plants to which both could be applied to produce the best result. As fast as I obtained any information, an *application*, if but with a dozen of plants, was immediately made, and I became satisfied on rational ground, and certain "matter of fact."

On one point in making manure, and *preserving* its action for the benefit of the plant, I became by a well tried experiment fully satisfied—viz: the benefit of keeping manure from being exposed to the action of the sun, wind, and rains throughout part of the year. I had a small outhouse with an excellent cellar, and underneath and underground. I changed this little house into a stable for two horses and two mules. I placed two horses and two mules in an adjoining stable. Each sets were fed with corn, oats, &c., and well littered with leaves and straw, from the 1st October to the 1st March. The manure made by the one set was carefully shoved into the cellar, and which received also all the urine; while the manure made by the other set, was thrown outside into a heap. The two piles, by my special directions, received, equally divided between them, all the *liquid remains of wash days.* Both piles remained at rest throughout *March*, and to the middle of *April*, when I began to apply them. I selected for this purpose a piece of land, say four acres, nearly exhausted. it had however a good foundation, lay well, had never been *ploughed deep*, having always been under the hands of "scratchers." I literally "tore it up"—and planted early, in *corn, cotton, cabbage and Irish potatoes*, each an acre. Each lot received on it the *two kinds of manure.* The potatoes gave thirty-three per cent.—the corn twenty-five—the cotton twenty-five, and the cabbage twenty-five per cent. difference in favor of the manure from the *cellar.* In every case, when the plant was about nine inches in height, the earth was thrown from the plant with a *Dearborn* plough the manure hauled out and spread in the furrow, and as quick as possible covered *well* with the same plough. In the case of the potatoes, it was put as usual. In no case did the manure see the *top* of the ground during the season. To make the experiment fairly, two ploughs always ran together while tending, so that each article was actually ploughed at the *same minute.* The *corn* I cut down alamode de Judge Buel, when glazed—but on the full moon in July I drilled between the rows, (five feet apart for that purpose) two rows of yellow ruta baga, and where the *Irish potatoes* stood the same—the difference here was about the same. In preparing the ground for the last crop, I ran a *colter* through the ground just before a rain. I brought *little* of the manure to the surface. I tended the turneps with the *hoe.* The cabbage ground I put in "globe" turnep; difference the same. The same experiment was tried the following year, with the manure of *well fed milk cows* and *steers.* The result rather greater in its difference. I was always of the opinion that the latter manure suffered more from the action of the sun, winds, and rain, than the first, being more readily dissipated in every way. The singular difference in the action of two differently prepared manures, was exhibited strikingly, in the first stage of the plants growth. In my mode of improving my land by "*cow-penning,*" I endeavored to avail myself of the benefit of the *facts* I had satisfactorily, *to me*, settled, as you will find hereafter.

Another point arrested my attention, for the first hint of which, I am indebted to *your paper*, viz: the great improvement that can be made on land, even while manuring, by the addition of different earths, no other time being so happy to apply them—*all* soils are benefitted by observing this idea at the period of giving manure—if *clay* abounds in too great proportion, let *sand* or *sandy mud* be added—if *sand*, then let the *clay* or clayey mud be applied profusely, &c. &c., and if vegetable matter is wanting, let *swamp mud* be profusely applied. The observing of this theory, I am now assured, from perfect trial, is *essential to manure to the greatest advantage.* You will find that I have in my plan of *manuring* by "*cow-penning,*" availed myself fully of these facts, by carefully applying them.

A FRIEND.

Arrangement of Agricultural Labor.

To conduct an extensive farm well, is not a matter of trivial moment,or to the management of which every one is competent. Much may be effected by capital, skill, and industry; but even these will not always insure success, without judicious management. With it, a farm furnishes an uninterrupted succession of useful labor, during all the seasons of the year; and the most is made that circumstances will admit of, by regularly employing the laboring persons and cattle at such kinds of work as are likely to be most profitable. Under such a system, it is hardly to be credited how little time is lost either of the men or horses, in the course of a whole year. This is a great object.

As the foundation of a proper arrangement, it is necessarry to have a plan of a farm, or at least a list of the fields or parcels of land into which it is divided, describing their productive extent, the quality of the soil, the preceding crops, the cultivation given to each, and the species and quantity of manure they have severally received. The future treatment of each field for a succession of years may then be resolved on, with more probability of success.

With the assistance of such a statement every Autumn, an arrangement of crops for the ensuing year ought to be made out, classing the fields or pieces of land according to the purposes for which they are respectively intended. The number of acres allotted for arable land, meadow, or pasture, will then be ascertained. It will not then be difficult to anticipate, what number of horses and laborers will be required during the season for the fields in culture, nor the live stock that will be necessary for the pasture land. The works of Summer and harvest will likewise be foreseen, and proper hands engaged in due time to perform them.

As nothing contributes more to facility and satisfaction in business, than to prepare for what must be done, a farmer should have constantly in view a judicious rotation of crops, according to the nature and quality of his soil, and should arrange the quantity and succession of labor accordingly. Team labor, when frost and bad weather do not intervene, should be arranged for some months, and hand labor for some weeks, according to the season of the year. "A general memorandum list of business to be done," is therefore essential, that nothing may escape the memory, and that the most requisite work may be brought forward first, if suitable to the state of the weather.

The following rules, connected with the arrangement and successful management of a farm, are particularly to be recommended:

1. The farmer ought to rise early, and see that others do so. In the Winter season, breakfast should be taken by candle light, for by this means an hour is gained, which many farmers indolently lose, though six hours in a week is nearly equal to the working part of a Winter day. This is a material object, where a number of persons are employed. It is also particularly necessary for farmers to insist on the punctual performance of their orders.

2. The whole farm should be regularly inspected; and not only every field examined, but every beast seen, at least once a day, either by the occupier or some intelligent person.

3. In a considerable farm, it is of the utmost consequence to have laborers specially appropriated for for each of the most important departments of labor; for there is often a great loss of time where persons are frequently changing their employments. Besides, where the division of labor is introduced, work is executed not only more expeditiously, but also much better, in consequence of the same hands being constantly employed in one particular department. For that purpose, the ploughmen ought never to be employed in manual labor, but regularly kept at work with their horses, when the weather will admit of it.

4. To arrange the operation of ploughing according to the soils cultivated, is an object of essential importance. On many farms there are fields which are soon rendered unfit to be ploughed, either by much rain or by severe drouth. The season between seed time and Winter, may be well occupied in ploughing heavy soils, intended to be laid down with oats, barley, and other Spring crops, by means of the scarifier. On farms where this rule is attended to, there is always some land in a propor condition to be ploughed; and there is never any necessity, either for delaying the work, or performing it improperly.

5. Every means should be thought of to diminish labor, or to increase its power. For instance: by proper arrangement, five horses may do as much labor as six perform according to the usual mode of employing them. When driving dung from the farm yard, three carts may be used, one always filling in the yard, another going to the yard, and a third returning; the leading horse of the empty cart ought then to be unyoked,and put to the full one. In the same manner, while one pair of horses are preparing the land for sowing turneps, the other three horses may be employed in carrying dung to the

land, either with two or three carts, as the situation of the ground may happen to require. By extending the same management to other farm operations, a considerable saving of labor may be effected.

6. A farmer ought never to engage in a work, whether of ordinary practice or of intended improvement, without previously giving it the best consideration of which he is capable, and being satisfied that it is advisable for him to attempt it; but when begun, he ought to proceed with it with much attention and perseverance, until he has given it a fair trial.

7. It is a main object in carrying on improvements, not to attempt too much at once; and never to begin a work, without a probability, of being able to finish it in due season.

8. Every farmer should have a book for inserting all those useful hints which are so frequently occurring in conversation, in books, or in the practical management of a farm. Loose pieces of paper are apt to be mislaid or lost; and when a man wishes to avail himself of these for examining a subject previously investigated and discussed, he loses more time in searching for the memorandum, than would be sufficient for making half a dozen new ones. But if such matters are entered in a book, and if that book has a table of contents, or an index, he can always find what he wants, and his knowledge will be in a progressive state of improvement, and he will thus be enabled to derive advantage from his former ideas and experience.

By the adoption of these rules, any farmer will be master of his time, so that every thing required to be done will be performed at the proper moment, and not delayed till the season and opportunity have been lost. The impediments arising from bad weather, sick men, or occasional and necessary absence, will in that case be of little consequence, nor embarrass the operations to be carried on; and the occasion will not prevent due attention to even the smallest concerns connected with his business, on the aggregate of which his prosperity depends.—*Practical Farmer.*

Turnep Culture.

As the time is now at hand to either make or ruin your turnep crops, we would respectfully make a few suggestions. As soon as your turneps are fairly out of the ground, take a bushel of powdered lime, one of unslacked ashes, mix them together, and sow these in the proportion of two bushels to the acre. If you can get both articles, use two bushels of either. In addition to these four pounds of flour of sulphur to the acre should be evenly spread over your field.

As soon as your turneps begin to bottle, run your harrow lengthwise and crosswise through them; you need not be fearful of injuring them, for altho' you may drag up a great many, there will be enough to make a good crop, and there is no one but those who have witnessed the difference in the growth of this plant when thus treated, and when cultivated in the old mode, can form any idea of its extent. When the root of the turnep is as big as a walnut, a second harrowing is of great service. When the leaves cover as much surface of ground as could the human hand, they should be thinned out to about *nine* inches distance apart, and hoed. Two harrowings and one thinning, and hoeing, if well done, will prove sufficient culture to secure a good crop if the season be favorable.

Saw Dust for Packing Plants.

I have noticed in the agricultnral papers, some accounts of the loss of a large number of Morus Multicaulis imported from France during the past spring, occasioned by neglect or inefficiency in packing. I presume the material commonly used for preserving vitality of plants is moss. The kind denominated *Sphagnum* is the best for that purpose, as it retains moisture for a length of time and is not liable to fermentation.

The moss however, besides that it is not always readily accessible, is, I believe, inferior to saw-dust, in both the qualities adverted to. When mixed with earth in equal proportions, and with a proper allowance of water, it will be many months before it can become dry, when securely closed in a box. By the way, boxes should be used in preference to mats—in all cases at least in which plants are impatient of a removal; or when they are to be transmitted to a considerable distance.

Some years ago, I received a box of plants from the south, which were put up in the fall and sent to Charleston, to await the sailing of a packet. It lay there three months, and did not reach me until quite late in the spring; but on opening it, I found the contents in a fine *growing* condition.

About the first of this year, I put up two boxes in the same manner—one to be sent to Boston, the other to Columbus, in Ohio. On the twenty-third of May, the former was opened, and all plants were in a state of perfect preservation;—having laid undisturbed for nearly five months. In the other case, though the box was small, and almost as late in reaching its destination, yet the plants were in a condition equally good.

I have reason to believe that many of the losses sustained in the removal of trees and plants to a distance—and they are not few—are to be ascribed to the imperfect manner in which the packages are made. An accidental delay, or unexpected change of weather may materially retard the operation of planting; and if such occurrences are not guarded against by the care of the nursery-man, disappointment must frequently be the lot of customers.—*Maine Farmer.*

Advice to Mulberry Growers.

To persons who may live remote from marts where the Morus Multicaulis, and other varieties of the Mulberry are sold, we would respectfully suggest,—that in every case where trees are to be transported a hundred miles and upwards, that it would be better to make the purchase in the fall, soon after the dropping of the foliage, than to delay it until the ensuing spring, for the following reasons: The mulberry is a tree very tenacious of life, and if kept buried from 9 to 12 inches below the surface, would be just as fresh next spring after being under ground all the fall and winter, as when first taken up out of the ground. It can be removed to any distance by wagon, boat, or other medium of transportation, from one extreme of our country to the other, without the least injury being done to its vegetating powers.—If purchased in the fall, all the proprietor would have to do on the arrival of his trees at home, would be to take them out of the package and bury them to the depth mentioned above in the garden or yard. Thus put away, they would remain perfectly secure until spring, when on its first opening—as soon as the frost should be out of the ground—they could be transplanted, and have the *full benefit of the entire season of growing*. Not so, if purchases are delayed until spring, as the delay of transportation, and the numerous other incidental impediments, would come in to subtract from the time of growing. As the culture of the mulberry is, in our opinion, destined to become,—indeed, has already become,—an important branch of husbandry in many parts of our country; as the spirit is diffusing itself in almost every section of our vast limits, as our people are neither indifferent to their interests, nor deficient in the capacity to discover them; as there certainly is no more profitable occupation known to the husbandman, nor any offering more inducements to its pursuit, we have felt it our duty thus early to give this advice, and we do it the more readily, as the conclusion, to which we have come, is the result of experience, and, therefore, the more valuable.—*Far. and Gardner.*

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.—An English paper describes an experiment of ploughing by steam which took place at Red Moss, near Horwich, in the early part of June; it is said to have been quite successful. We will first show the construction of the machine, and then the result of the experiment. It is described as an engine that is not locomotive but remains stationary while the plough is at work, and the plough is set in motion by means of two long flexible belts of iron, revolving round two wheels attached to the engine, and round another wheel in a frame firmly fixed on the moss, at such a distance from the engine as may be proposed to make the furrow. The end of these belts are fixed to the two ends of the plough, and pull it to and fro, for it does not turn in working, but cuts a furrow both when it recedes from, and returns to the engine.

This oparation is described as most satisfactory, the plough turning a furrow 18 inches broad, 9 inches thick, and more than 300 yards long in less than four minutes, and that with a precision, which no common plough could equal. The moss, when thus turned, is harrowed, manured with charred peats reduced to powder, and being sown with grass seeds, or clover, produces excellent crops as was very satisfactorily proved by those luxuriantly growing on the spot. As peats also serve admirably for fuel for the engine, the moss itself supplies all the requisites for its own improvement.

The ingenious projector, Mr. Parkes, was indefatigable in explaining the particulars of his plan to the gentlemen who had assembled to inspect it, and who expressed themselves highly gratified, as well as impressed with a favorable opinion of its great utility.—*N. Y. Post.*

Berkshire and China Pigs for sale.

THE subscriber has a considerable number of the pure Berkshire and China Pigs on sale at his residence on the Niagara river, 2 miles below the Black Rock mills. He has also crosses of the Berkshire and China, and the China with the long English breed which are equally quiet in their habits, and possess the same tendency to fattening as the former, and have much the advantage in size. The character of these breeds are so well known throughout the state that any description would be superfluous; they are the choicest breeds in England, and the only kind used, by their best farmers, and it is believed the same quantity of food will make from 25 to 75 per cent. more pork in these hogs than if fed to the ordinary breeds.

PRICES.

Pure China or cross of China with the long English per pair at 4 weeks old,	$12 00
do. do. do. 6 weeks old,	15 00
Cross of China & Berkshire, perpair at 4 weeks old,	14 00
do. do. do do 6 do	18 00
Pure Berkshire, do. 4 do.	15 00
do. do. 6 do.	20 00

Communications made through the post office, should be directed to Buffalo.

june3tf A. B. ALLEN.

Improved Cultivators.

JUST received from Albany, a few of Bement's Expanding Horse Hoes or Cultivator, with extra mouldboards, &c. complete. These are the most approved and perfect implements of the kind now in use, and deserve the particular attention of Genesee Agriculturists.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed Store, June 29 1337.

Valuable Publications.

THE following valuable works are published by *D. K. Minor* and *G. C. Schaeffer*, 30 Wall-street, New-York, to whom all orders should be addressed.

New York Farmer, and American Gardeners' Magazine.—published in semi-monthly parts of 16 pages, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

Rail Road Journal, and Advocate of Internal Improvements—published once a week, in a large octavo form of 16 pages at five dollars per annum, in advance.

Mechanics' Magazine, and Journal of the Mechanics' Institute—published and forwarded, in weekly sheets of 16 pages, or monthly parts of 64 pages, if desired, at three dollars per annum in advance.

Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain—Republication, in six parts. This work is from the pens of the most eminent Engineers in Great Britain. Price three dollars per copy, or five dollars for two copies; it can be sent by mail to any part of the country The English copy, from which this is printed, cost ten dollars, and others were sold for the same by the importers. There will be about forty pages of Engravings, neatly done on wood.

Also, Pambour on Locomotion; Van de Graaff on Rail Road Curves; Nicholson's Abridged Treatise on Architecture, with over 40 pages of Engravings; and Views of the Thames Tunnell

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.

apr 15-tf

ELECTION NOTICE.—*Sheriff's Office, Monroe County. Rochester, August 8th, 1837.*—A General Election is to be held in the county of Monroe on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of November next. at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed. ELIAS POND, Sheriff.

State of New-York, Secretary's Office, Albany. August 1st, 1837.—Sir: I hereby give you notice that at the next General Election in this State to be held on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of November next, a Senator is to be chosen in the Eighth Senate District in the place of Albert H. Tracy, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe.

N. B. The Inspectors of Election in the several towns in your county will give notice of the election of Members of Assembly, and for filling any vacancies in County offices which may exist. aug 8-arf

Life and Character of Arthur Young.

This celebrated agricultural economist, the son of a clergyman, was born at Bradfield, in Suffolk, on the 7th of September, 1741. Having little prospect of paternal inheritance, he was, after receiving a tolerably good education, apprenticed to a wine merchant at Lynn, in Norfolk; an occupation, however, which did not prove congenial to his feelings. Being resident in a county recently improved by the introduction of turnep husbandry, he soon caught the spirit that there prevailed; was smitten with a love of agriculture; and having lost his father in 1761, determined to commence farmer on a small estate, in his native county, which had become the jointure of his mother. The speculation failed; and after involving his family in much expense, he quitted the roof of his mother, under no very agreeable circumstances. Speaking of this period of his life, in his Autobiagraphy, he observes, "I began my farming career upon lands, when young, eager, and totally ignorant. Trusting to a bailiff, who, I conceive now, merited no confidence, either for confidence or skill, it was not surprising that I squandered much money, under golden dreams of improvement." Although nearly ruined in the pursuit of agriculture, he was yet unwilling to renounce it; but at the same time, he resolved to combine economy with industry and perseverance. He accordingly became the occupier of Sampford Hall Farm, in Essex; the possession of which, however, he was soon obliged to resign, together with a small deposit, from the non-performance of a friend's promise to advance him a loan. He then travelled through various parts of England, and in the course of his journey, acquired much valuble agricultural information; but finding no land to suit him elsewhere, at length took a farm near North Mimms, in Hertfordshire. He was again unfortunate: "Both I and my bailiff," he says, "were deceived in the soil, from seeing it in a season uncommonly favorvorable. But after-years showed it in a true light. I know not what epithet to give the soil: sterility falls short of the idea. A hungry, vitriolic, gravel. I occupied for nine years, the jaws of a wolf. A nabob's fortune would sink in the attempt to raise good arable crops upon any extent in such a country." He had previously published his Farmer's Calendar; and having now returned to Bradfield, resolved in future, to make more use of his pen than his plough. Before publishing, however, he made a survey of some parts of Ireland; and whilst there, was employed by Lord Kingsborough, whose estates he considerably improved. On quiting this country, he observes, "I have but one word to say: to Ireland I am not in debt."

Shortly after his return to Bradfield, he lost his mother; and by previous agreement with his elder brother, he took possession of the paternal estate, and again resumed his agricultural experiments. He had the good fortune about the same time, to be benefitted by several family bequests; though, he says, he lost his traquility, by commenceing gentleman, instead of sinking into the mere farmer. In 1784, he commenced his grand national work, the Annals of Agriculture, published in monthly numbers, and comprising a variety of papers from his own pen, as well as that of several contributors, amongst whom was George the Third, who wrote under the signature of Ralph Robinson, of Windsor. During the progress of his work, he made an agricultural excursion into the south of France, in company with the celebrated Duke de la Rochefoucault; and having repeated his visit to that country in 1789, published, on his return, the result of his observation, in one quarto volume. In 1793, he made an agricultural survey of Yorkshire; and on the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, he was appointed secretary with a salary of £500 per annum. He performed the duties of office, with the most indefatigable zeal, and continued to use his pen, till an affection of his eyesight ended in total blindness, in 1811. He died, somewhat suddenly, on the 20th of February, 1820. He was survived by one son, having previously lost a daughter.

The name of Arthur Young holds one of the most distinguished places in the history of rural economy; and no one has made his knowledge, in this branch of science, more subservient to the prosperity of his own country. Among other services, England is indebted to him for the extension of the breed of fine-wooled sheep; by which our woollen manufacturers have been, in part, relieved from a dependence on the merino breed. Abroad, as well as at home, the labors of Young have been appreciated: the agricultural societies of almost every capital foreign town sent him their diplomas; and he was also an honorary member of those of the principal metropolitan towns in England, besides being a fellow of the Royal Society. In addition to the work before-mentioned, he published, besides his Travels in France, which were translated into Russian, by command of the Empress Catherine; The Expediency of a Free Export of Corn, Proposals to the Legislature, for Numbering the People; Rural Economy, containing the Memoirs of a celebrated Swiss Farmer; Political Arithmatic; The Question of Wool stated; and The Example of France a Warning to Britain. His Annals of Agriculture have been printed in forty-five volumes; and in the fifteenth, will be found an interesting account of his life, by himself. For the credit of Young, and the honor of France, it should be stated, that the Directory, upon the motion of Carnot, ordered a translation to be made of the whole of the agricultural works of the former, and an edition of them accordingly appeared in twenty octavo volumes.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

Rise and Fall of Families.

Every young man should start in life determined to act upon the motto *Nil Desperandum*, or *Don't give up the ship.* Let him on commencing life, look around him and see who are the wealthy, who are the influential, who are the courted and respected of society, and ask from whence they sprang. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he will find them to be those who, at his age possessed as little of the world's gear, as little of family influence, and as little of any extraneous aid as he himself possesses; men who commenced the world with nothing, and whose advancement in life solely depended upon their own husbandry, frugality, integrity, and strict attention to business.

Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at once in a good business; this is a very mistaken notion, for so far from poverty being a misfortune to him, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing; for the chance is more than ten to one in favor of the success of such a young man, over one who starts with plenty of money. Look back twenty years, and see who commenced business at that time with abundance of means, and trace them down to the present day; how many of them can now boast of wealth and standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their places in society, and are passed, by their once boon companions, with a look which plainly says, *I know you not.*

In this country, the wheel of fortune is constantly turning, and he who is at zenith this year, may be at nadir next, and excite no surprise. It is seldom that the fourth, or even the third generation enjoys property and station in society which was won by the industry of the first. This constant change is the natural result of causes in continual operation. The first generation starts in life poor, but industrious and honest; he resolves to acquire property, and at the same time sustain a character that shall command respect. By dint of long perseverance in business, and the attainment of a high character for integrity and fair dealings, he succeeds, (such a man never fails,) and becomes wealthy. His sons succeed him, perhaps maintain the character of their father, and add to the wealth he left them—they were educated to business, and know how the property they enjoy was acquired. But their sons grow up, and from infancy find themselves in the lap of luxury, and rocked in the cradle of ease; their minds are never turned on business—that is beneath them—they are engrossed in important nothingness; scorn labor; run the rounds of folly; marry light headed fashionable ladies, who have as sovereign a contempt for laborers, and the useful things of life as themselves; dash away a few years in their carriage; lose their parents; divide their property; attempt to carry on business; are incapable of managing it—fail, struggle to keep up appearances and their places in fashionable life—are obliged to retire—wretched and miserable at home—and get through the world as they can, carrying always the appearance of shabby gentlemen, and being looked at askance by their former companions. Their children are more miserable even than themselves; being brought up with an idea that labor is degrading; and that they are a superior order; while necessity compels them to resort to some means of getting a living, pride and poverty are at war with them, and they drudge out a miserable and precarious life.—*American Magazine.*

A Picture.

BY CHARLES MINER, ESQ.

It would seem hard to say that we are an ungrateful people; but listen to the language of complaint. Our newspapers are weekly pouring forth the most melancholy notes, approaching almost to despair; yet what is our situation? Is it one demanding the liveliest expressions of gratitude and joy, or of querulousness and discontent? Rouse yourself, my friend, if you have any doubt—come, go with me—let us clamber yonder hill—look abroad. Is not this a goodly prospect? The stream that we see to the east and south is the Delaware—the river far to the west is the Susquehanna. The clear waters which fertilize that valley of the north, are the French Creek and the Schuylkill. Behold these numerous brooks which run east and south to the Delaware, they water, and in their course impart health, fertility and wealth to Delaware county—those which flow west and south into the Susquehanna, are the Conestoga and Octoraro, which, with their tributary rills, pass through Lancaster; and the lovely stream that murmurs at our feet is the Brandywine—I need not say that yonder charming city is Philadelphia—nor need I mention to you the names of towns and villages which lie within our view—but the eye now embraces a population of more than 300,000 inhabitants. Look closer—if you can withdraw your eye from gazing on so delightful a prospect as the whole presents—look closer—separate the parts from the whole—take a single plantation, the one on our right, for instance—do you see that stone house—that large barn—those meadows spotted and enlivened by those milch cows, those fattened cattle and sheep—observe the fields yellow with grain—could you see the inside of the the mansion, you would find the drawers full of those things which render a family neat and comfortable—the cellar stored with plenty, and the table crowned with abundance. 'And what of these?' I reply that the picture, of this farm is the likeness of the thousands and tens of thousands that lie under our view. The farmer is the lord of the soil—he has no proud duke or marquis to come annually to show his superiority and demand the evidence of his vassalage—the tithe pig he roasts for his table, and he snaps his fingers at the tax gatherer. In truth, he knows nothing of want or oppression, but by name.

Under this blue sky—with these clear waters—in this lovely clime—with a government of his own choice, enjoying the most perfect freedom; where on this earth is there now, or was there ever, a people who had so many causes for joy and thanksgiving—and so few for repining. Our cup is full and overflowing with blessings. We are like a pampered child, fed so profusely that we do not know how to enjoy the luxuries that are crowded before us.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

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April 1, 1837. ASA ROWE.

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